MR. M'KINLEY ON THE ISSUES

Ohio Campaign Opened at Niles by the Republican Candidate for Governor.

Unlimited Coinage of Silver the Greatest Evi That Menaces the Country-What Protection Has Done and Is Doing-Free Sugar.

GREAT DAY AT NILES.

McKinley's Birthplace the Scene of a Great

Political Gathering in His Honor, NILES, O., Aug. 22.-This little city, one of the busiest iron towns in the Mahoning valley, was to-day the scene of the greatest political gathering in the history of the State, with the possible exception of the Grant-Conkling meeting of 1880, at Warren, three miles west of here. Niles, which is on the southern border of the Western Reserve, was the birthplace of Major McKinley, the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, and her citizens, irrespective of politics, joined in a movement soon after the nominating convention in June to have the opening meeting of the campaign held here. Major McKinley readily acquiesced in the arrangement, and for weeks the preparations have been going forward. Forty thousand visitors were expected, and accommodations for that number were provided. The committee on arrangements had not greatly overestimated the crowd, for between twenty-five thousand and thirty thousand people were in attendance at the meeting. Five railroads enter Niles, and all the forenoon special trains came in, loaded with

enthusiastic Republicans. Delegations came from Cleveland, Ashtabula and Painesville on the lake; from Warren, Youngstown and other places down the valley, and from Massillon, Canton. Alliance and other places in Stark county, where Major McKinley lives, there was a perfect outpouring of his political admirers. The iron-mills of the valley were closed, and the mines which penetrate the earth in all directions hereabouts suspended operations for the day, giving the brawny workmen an opportunity to attend the meeting. There was also a good attendance of farmers.

Major McKinley arrived in Niles at 11 o'clock, and at once a procession was formed, in which three thousand men marched to escort him through the principal streets of the town. Business houses and private residences were beautifully decorated. In front of the house in which McKinley was born was an evergreen arch, bearing the inscription, "Protection Means to Protect." On the top of the arch was the cradle in which Mc-Kinley was rocked, a chair, supposed to represent the Governor's chair, and a picture of the White House at Washington. From the balcony of the house, a vine-covered cottage, Major McKinley reviewed the procession and received the cheers of his admirers. Tin was one of the principal articles used in the decorations. The public meeting, at which McKinley was the only speaker, was held at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The Major was introduced by Hon. Henry B. Perkins, of Warren, and spoke in substance as follows: ISSUES WELL DEFINED,

"The campaign formally opened in Ohio to-day on the part of the Republican party will be unusually interesting because of the importance to the State and the country of its results in November. It is fortunate that the issuses are so clearly defined that no misunderstanding or evasion can arise. Both platforms speak for their respective parties in the State upon those public question which are the exclusive subjects of federal jurisdiction and federal legislation. The Democratic platform declares for the free and unlimited comage of silver of the world. The Republican platform stands in opposition to anything short of a full and complete dollar. approves of the legislation last Congress, which is mighty bulwark for the protection silver. The free coinage demanded by the Democratic platform means that all the silver of the world can be brought to the mints of the United States and coined at the expense of the government; that the United States mints must receive 41212 grains of silver, worth 80 cents the world over, and coin therefor a silver dollar, which, by the fiat of the government, is to circulate among the people as a full dollar. It does not take a very wise man to see that this short dollar will become in time the exclusive circulating medium of the country The gold dollar will be taken from the cir culating medium of the country and hoard ed, and the effect will be that the circulating medium will be reduced to the extent of the gold now circulating, and we will be compelled to do the businessof the country with a silver dollar exclusively. The volume of our money will be contracted.

"We have not been able to secure an in ternational ratio which all the nations of the world would adopt, and with free coinage the United States would be still further removed from any international agreement. Nations which are on a silver basis alone are the poorest nations of the world and are in constant financial disturbance and monetary disorder. The danger of free coinage has been pointed out, over and over again, by the leading statesmen of both political parties, and no one has spoken with greater ability on the Democratic side than ex-President Cleveland. Governor Campbell declared that while he had his doubts about it, h was willing to chance free coinage. Under present conditions the country cannot afford to chance it. If there is to be any profit in the coinage of silver it should go to the government, as it has ever since the Bland-Allison act. This new declaration would take it from the government and give it to the silver-producer. No class of people would suffer so much from the eighty-cent dollar as the wage-earner and agriculturist. I am in favor of the double standard, but I am not in favor of free and unlimited coinage until the nations of the world join us in guaranteeing to silver a status which their laws now accord to

EX-SOLDIERS DO NOT WANT FREE COINAGE. "When the attempt was made in 1867 by the leaders of the party that now stands in opposition to the Republican party to repudlate the national debt, or pay it in depreciated currency, the soldiers stood with the party which represented good faith and swept back the tide of inflation and repudiation. They were willing to wait for their pensions until the great money obligation was provided for. The government credit was, therefore, sustained, and ever two thousand millions of the great debt has been paid off in full dollars. Now the chief creditors of the government are the soldiers. Is it right to force upon them a dollar worth 80 cents when other creditors of the government were paid a dollar worth 100 cents? For one I shall never consent that the soldiers shall be paid in any poorer coin than the most fa- | of the present law. Continuing, the Govvored creditor. Ohio has never, in the past, given her vote for a debased currency, and she will pot do so in the future. When the country was wild for inflation, in 1875, under the pressure of hard times, the sober sense of the people of this State, without regard to party, stemmed that awful tide. The people of Ohio have more to do than any other State in keeping the Nation upon the rock of honest finance and honest currency. Thousands of Democrats left their party and helped in that great struggle, and the people of Ohio will take no backward step."

After citing statistics to show that the per capita circulation of the country is greater now than ever before, Major Mc-Kinley turned his attention to the tariff, treating that subject at great length. "A revenue tariff such as the Democratic party of Ohio advocates," he said, "is well conceived to benefit every other nation but our own. It has more than once in our history failed to supply the revenue wants of | question. It is not proposed to bring the

and a few years under its operation has left the treasury bankrupt and the business of the country in a deplorable condition. The protective tariff has never failed in time of peace, no matter how great were our expenditures, so supply the revenue required and has never failed but three times, and then in the war, to provide the enormous revenue needed for the public service. It has proven an infallible agent in raising public revenues, and, while doing this, has served that other important office of adjusting the duties upon foreign goods so as to give the largest pro tection to our own industries, the widest field of employment to our own labor and the most generous encouragement to our own people. It builds to our industries and increases industrial activity in our midst; furnishes employment for labor at better wages that can be secured elsewhere or by any other system. A revenue tariff breaks down and destroys at home and builds up

and encourages abroad. PROTECTION NOT A BURDEN. "If protection is a burden we should find some manifestation of it somewhere. We have been living under it for thirty years. The great mass of the people of our country were never so well off as they are to-day. There were never so many men in this country who own their own homes as there are to-day. There were never so many comforts, refinements and educated homes as there are in this country to-day. No nation of the world can present such a picture of progress, prosperity and plenty. In twenty years the national debt has been reduced from \$2,386,000,000 to \$988,000,000 State debts from \$352,000,000 to \$152,000,and county debts from \$187,000. 000 to \$115,000,000. Our per capita debt is only \$28, as compared with hearly \$76 twenty years ago. The per capita debt of the country is less than that of any other nation in the world. Free-trade Eng land increased her rate of taxation between 1870 and 1880 over 24 per cent.; the United States diminished theirs nearly 10 per cent. It is said by our opponents that the protective system enriches the few and impoverishes the many. Wealth in England has been concentrated in the hands of the few to a far greater extent than in the United

"You may try this system of protection by whatever test you will-I care not what it is—and it meets every emergency and it answers every demand. More than that, it has never been against this country. either in peace or war. It believes in America for Americans, native and naturalized. It legislates for them and nobody else. It has never sustained any flag in the that cannot be said of the revenue tariff. for it was the ally of our enemies in war. Governor Campbell, in his Cleveland speech, said much about the low price of wool, and the inference would be that the increased duty on wool is the cause of de-pressed prices. If this be true, then the tariff is not a tax; but this was not Democratic doctrine in 1883 and 1884, when they declared a great outrage had been committen on the wool-grower by the 11 per cent. reduction in duty. The wrong of 1883 was righted at the very first moment the Republican party secured control of Congress, and was not righted in all the years the Democrate were in control."

Major McKinley cited statistics to show that the new tariff law has increased our trade. "During the nine months it was in operation up to June 30, 1891," he said, "the value of imports was \$31,436,100 more than in the corresponding period of 1890 under the old law. Under the new act 46.9 per cent. of the imports were free compared with 34.9 per cent. under the old. Such a showing of free imports cannot be found n any tariff laws since the beginning of the government. Our foreign commerce for the fiscal year ended June 30 was greater than ever, when the value of our imports exceeded those of the previous year by \$55,599,082. And yet with this unprecedented importation our exports exceeded our imports by \$39,579,914. The predictions made by the enemies of the law have been shown to be mere assumption, utterly without foundation. They served a political purpose and worked a positive injury to the manufacturer, merchant and con-

FREE SUGAR IS A BLESSING. Speaking of sugar, Major McKinley said: "The Democrats are now claiming that free trade in sugar is in the direct line of their economic theory and principal. They would have the country believe that they have always advocated free sugar, but this is most remote from the truth. Every tariff bill which the Democrats have formulated has placed a duty on sugar, raw and refined. Every Democrat in the House voted for the retention of the tax and in the Senate a united Democratic vote opposed free sugar, justifying their opposition because it was a revenue duty and in strict accordance with the economic principles advocated by the Bemocratic party. So we have free sugar under a protective tariff which has been impossible under free trade or a revenue tariff. By this one section \$55,000,000 of taxes are removed from the shoulders of the people. The bounty which has been called more burdensone than the tax will encourage and stimulate the production of sugar if anything will and will cost the government this year less than \$11,000,000, an annual saving of \$44,000,000.

Major Mckinley touched briefly on reciprocity, which he said is a provision that in no way encroaches upon the protective principles. As regards tin-plate there has been as much misrepresentation as criti cism. It is absurd to say that we cannot make tin-plate, for we are already making it, and it will not be long until we shall make the larger part of the consumption. British condemnations of the protective tariff, and the delight of certain English newspapers over the Republican defeat last fall, and in closing said: "Much as the Republican party has done, it has great things yet to do. It will be a mighty force in the future, as it has been a mighty force in the past. Its glories will continue to blaze on the heights, a light to the world, pointing to a higher destiny for mankind, and the upholding and uplifting of a nation approved of God. It will not pause in its march and achievements until the flag, the flag of the stars, shall be the unquestioned symbol of sovereignty at home and of American rights abroad; until American labor shall be securely shielded from the degrading competition of the old world, and our entire citizenship from the vicious and criminal classes who are crowding our shores; never while the advocates of a debased dollar threaten the country with its financial beresies, and never until the free right to vote in every corner of the country shall be protected under the law, and by the law, and for the law, and the American ballotbox be held as sacred as the American

BOIES ON PROHIBITION.

The Governor Thinks It a Failure in Iowa and Responsibile for Pauperism. CHEROKEE, Ia., Aug. 22.-This was Demperatic day in Cherokee, and the city has been full of Governor Boies's adherents, anxious to assist in opening the State campaign with proper eclat. Everywhere the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The big mass-meeting opened shortly after dinner. Governor Boies was the principal speaker. The prohibition law, the Governor declared, had proved a failure, and cited the fact that 4,095 persons in the State, or an average of more that forty-one in each county, hold federal licenses for the sale of liquors, to say nothing of the "boot-leggers" and "joints" in counties where no opon saloous exist, to an extent equal or greater than before the passage ernor said: "The truth is that the penalties which this law inflicts are, in many instances, bideously criminal, and their consequences to entirely innecent parties are so serious that no man possessed of a human heart can turn a deaf ear to the appeals that are constantly being made on the Governor for relief. I do not underestimate the evils of intemperance or the sorrow and suffering it brings to friends of its victims who are innocent of any wrong, yet, with a full knowledge of all this, I do not hesitate to declare the enforcement of law, so far as it has been enforced in this State since its passage, has pauperized more families and inflicted greater suffering on wholly innocent parties than all the intemperance that would have existed in the

State if the sale of alcoholic liquors bad

been absolutely unrestricted during that

time. There is nothing ambiguous in the

position of the Democratic party on this

each city, town and township determine by a vote of the electors thereof whether they do or do not want a licensed saloon therein." Governor Boies also vigorously discussed the tariff issue.

ALGER TO COMRADE THOMAS, Letter in Which the General Says Secretary

Blaine May Be Nominated. NEW YORK, Aug. 22.-Regarding the denial by Gen. Russell A. Alger, of a reported statement of his that Blaine was to be the next candidate of his party, and that Mr. Blaine had declared himself a candidate, the World will say to-morrow that the statement was furnished to that paper by comrade S. O. Thomas, G. A. R., of No. 420 Kearney street, San Francisco, who de-clared that General Alger had made the statement to him during the recent G. A. R. encampment at Detroit. The World will also print in facsimile a letter from General Alger, of date July 6, 1891, to Comrade Thomas, in which General Alger says:

"I thank you very much for your es-teemed favor. While I know nothing of the future, it now seems to me that Mr. Blaine is certain to be nominated, and that it is best for us all that he should be. I appreciate more than I can tell what you say. I hope I shall retain your good pinion, and that I shall be able to see you this fall or winter. Shall you be East probably during that time!"

Acting on this implied invitation, Mr Thomas visited General Alger at Detroit. where the reported interview took place. The World took the precaution to have Mr. Thomas himself write out the statement, and has the original manuscript. It also stipulated that in case of denial by General Alger Mr. Thomas's name should be printed as its authority, as well as the letter in

Ocala Demands Indorsed. St. Louis, Aug. 22.-The Arkansas State Farmers' Alliance, in session at Little Rock, has passed resolutions indorsing the Ocala demands and favoring their enactment into laws, especially the land loan and sub-treasury features, denouncing the Fort Worth convention of "so-called Alliance men" as an abortive attempt of scheming politicians and political trimmers, gotten up for the sole purpose of side-tracking the great reform movement by creating dissensions and divisions among members.

Indorsed for Re-Election. Jackson, Miss., Aug. 22.—Senator Walt hall, who has been quite unwell for several weeks, is said to be rapidly regaining his health and strength. Although he declined to be a candidate to succeed himself in the United States Senate the Democratic primary elections and conventions held in the various counties to date show him to have been overwhelmingly indorsed for re-elec-

LAGER BEER IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

The Question of Its Admission Under the

Law Worrying Government Officials. WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.-A question has arisen that is of interest to three of the departments of the government, viz., the Treasury, War and Interior Departments. It is, in substance, whether there is existing laws to prevent the sale of lager beer in Indian Territory. The only statute bearing on the subject prohibits the introduction of "ardent spirits" or "spirituous liquors" in the Indian country, and this as affects beer has been differently construed. One of the judges having jurisdiction over a limited portion of the northern part of the Territory has decided that the sale of beer within the Territory is contrary to law, but the judge whose jurisdiction covers the southern and minor part of the Territory has decided otherwise. Naturally the persons intending to introduce the malt beverage into Indian Territory conduct all their transactions within the jurisdiction of the judge known to be favorable to their side of the case. Acting Secretary Chandler, of the Interior Department, has had a conference with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with a view to the prevention of any more admissions of beer into the Indian country as a violation of the spirit of the law against the introduction of intoxicating liquors. but, so far, no definite plan of action has been agreed upon.

This evening Secretary Noble instructed the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to direct Agent Bennett, of the Union Indian agency, in the Indian Territory, to seize all packages of beer that may be shipped into the Indian country and turn them over to the United States marshal to be libeled. as provided in Section 2140 of the Revised Statutes. This action was taken upon information that a car-load of beer was about to be shipped to McAlester, Choctaw Nation. Under a recent decision by Judge Bryant, for the Eastern judicial district of Texas, malt liquors may be lawfully introduced and sold in the Indian country.

Colombia's Exhibit at the Fair. WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Latin-American department of the world's Columbian exposition has advices from the United States of Colombia of a most encouraging character. The commercial department of the exhibit will have an interesting feature. Original packages destined for the interior of Colombia will be diverted from England and Germany and a packing outfit for mules will be sent, so that an object lesson in inountain transportation will given. A great variety of rocoa plants will be sent and a rich planter will illustrate all the processes of manufacture. He will also send two or three girls in native costumes. who will make and serve South American chocolate on the spot. The consul-general of Colombia in the United States has been directed to proceed to Chicago to arrange for the erection of the building in which the display of Colombian products and industries will be made. The building will be modeled after the Capi tol of Bogota, one of the finest buildings in Colombia.

Reservations Soon to Be Opened. WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Secretary Noble said to-day that he is now giving much of his attention to matters preliminary to the opening to settlement of the lands in eastern Oklahoma, recently ceded to the government by the Sac and Fox, Iowa and Potawatomie Indians, and that within a short time they will be brought to the attention of the President for action. This will open to settlement about 800,000 acres. As to the Chevenne and Arapahoe reservation, west of Oklahoma, seven allotting agents are now at work, and it is hoped that the allotments will be all made by the coming autumn, when this reservation of about 3,000,000 acres will also be opened to settle-

Will Redeem the Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.-Secretary Foster said this morning that the department proposed to redeem on presentation after Sept. 2 all outstanding four-and-a-half per cent. bonds not continued at 2 per cent., and, consequently, that there is no ground whatever for the impression prevailing in some quarters that interest will continue to be paid after Sept. 2 on the non-extended bonds. The amount of four-and-a-half per cent. bonds continued at 2 per cent. to date, is \$20,584,150.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapol is Journal. WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.-The star mail service between Erie and Bradford is ordered discontinued after Aug. 31. Star service is established between Erie and Shawsville six times a week, beginning Prof. Amos W. Butler, of Brookville, Ind., has been agreed upon by the nominating committee of the Scientific Association for general secretary.

With the exception of the election of officers, next Tuesday, the work of the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science came to an end today. Monday and a part of Tuesday will be given up to recreation.

Took a Dose of Paris Green, Special to the Indianapolis Journal. DARLINGTON, Ind., Aug. 22.-Martha Wrightman, wife of John Wrightman, who lives two miles north of Darlington, took a large dose of paris green this afternoon and will probably die. Family troubles was

FINE watch repairing by experts at Marcy's.

posed to it. The broad proposition is to let POOR HARVESTS IN EUROPE

Gloomy Outlook for Food in Germany Sweden, Denmark and Russia.

Chancellor Caprivi Still Opposed to Reducing the Corn Duties-Bismarck and Von Munster-Work of the Socialist Congress.

GRAIN SCARCE AND HIGH.

Such Is the Cry Throughout Germany, but the Corn Duties Yet Remain, [Copyright, 1891, by the New York Associated Press. BERLIN, Ang. 22.-There is no abatement in the excitement arising from the agitation in regard to the duties on grain imported into Germany. Gloomy reports as to the prospects of the harvest in the prov inces continue to be received. Everything confirms the belief that the winter of 1891-92 will be one of the worst, so far as food is concerned, on record. The opposition to the retaining of the duties gains strength day by day. The National Liberals. and even many Conservative journals, are making unceasing appeals to the government to make some reduction in the grain duties, but Chancellor Von Caprivi is obdurate. Unless there should be a sudden change in the policy of the government there is little likelihood that the duties will be reduced until the Reichstag again assembles, even if they are then reduced. Chancellor Von Caprivi evidently has great confidence that the situation will be relieved by a reduction in freight rates. He has communicated with the heads of the federated states, inviting them to make reductions in the freight tariffs similar to those made by Prussia for the transportation of cereals on the state railways. Some Conservative organs propose that

the government import wheat, and then sell it at fixed rates. The Radical press daily attacks the government with might and main. The Volks Zeitung, in a fierce onslaught, declares that not a single government organ dares to defend the disastrous policy of the government. This is not strictly correct, yet it is true that only the most ardent adherents continue to support the policy, and even then they adopt apologetic arguments.

Advices from all parts of the northern provinces, especially Posen, give evidence of the discontent prevailing there, and show that it is increasing. The municipal councils of many towns have passe regent resolutions demanding that the government entirely suppress the grain duties. Owing to the scarcity and high price of grain, many distilleries are largely reducing their production. Some of them have entirely suspended operations. Many distillers, in consequence of the excessive prices of grain, find the greatest difficulty in obtaining potatoes for the manufacture of brandy. the farmers refusing to sell in the face of

the impending distress. Reports from Sweden and Denmark. which countries usually have a sufficient surpius of grain to allow of extensive exports, announce that owing to incessant rains the crops have been partially destroyed. The harvest is far below the lowest estimates. Grave news comes from the Rhenish provinces, where an official circular announces the appearance of the insect which committed such ravages in the wheat-fields of America of late years. Everything points to a dearth of breadstuffs, yet the government is seemingly determined not to recede from its position.

Rye Must Not Be Mixed with Other Grain. LONDON, Aug. 22.-The St. Petersburg Gazette to-day declares that the Russian government has ordered the customs officials to confiscate all grain intended for export which is found to be mixed with more than 8 per cent. of rye. The rural provinces inhabited by the Kirgez are the most affected by the failure of the harvest, which was in the greater part devoured by locusts. Owing to the fact that there are no railroads leading to that part of the empire the Russian government is unable to relieve the inhabitants of those provinces, though it is understood they are suffering great privations.

The Bank of France is trying to keep gold to meet purchases of American wheat The governor, in an interview, estimated the payment for wheat at £20,000,000, but he urges that such a scarcity of gold has frequently happened, and may endure, but the public has no cause for alarm. The bank has seldom been so flourishing. Another bank official, when questioned in regard to the report on the gold premium, replied that money changers, learning that the bank was holding gold, collected all they could before offering a small premium in the hope of reaping a profit when the wheat arrives.

BISMARCK HALE AGAIN.

Greatly Benefited by the Waters of Kissinger -Talk About a Duel with Von Munster. Copyright, 1891, by the New York Associated Press. BERLIN, Aug. 22.-Prince Bismarck has left Kissengen. He has been greatly benefited by taking the waters. His hair has become snow white, but he has all his old fire and determination. It is reported that General Count Von Waldersee is trying to effect a reconciliation between the Emperor and Prince Bismarck, but it is not likely that the overtures will be successful. It is certain, however, that Prince Bismarck received constant telegrams from Kiel during his sojourn at Kissingen.

Count Herbert Bismarck has written te the Hamburger Nachrichten denouncing the interview alleged by M. Biowitz, the Paris correspondent of the London Times, to have been held by him with Count Von Munster, the German embassador at Paris, as a fabrication. The Munich Allegemine Zeitung publishes an article inspired by the ex-Chancellor, calling upon Count Von Munster to decisively repudiate the Blowitz story. The article concludes: "The insults contained in this interview will not remain without consequences." In the society to which Count Von Munster and Prince Bismarck belong this phrase, according to German usage, must mean a duel in the event of Count Von Munster refusing to explain his connection with the affair. It is very mprobable that the principals will fight. Both are septuagenarians. If it came to a duel Count Herbert Bismarck would inevitably take his father's place on the field of honor.

THE SOCIALIST CONGRESS. What It Accomplished During a Week's Sit

ting-American Delegates Alarmed. LONDON, Aug. 22.—The important work of the Socialist labor congress at Brussels is about over, and the remainder of the time will be devoted to excursions and fraternizing, after which the delegates will return to their homes and take up the in terrupted tasks of their ordinary lives. Whether they have accomplished anything of lasting utility to the laboring classes it is too early to decide, but in the opinion of those Socialists who have been interviewed by correspondents in Brussels and here in London the meeting has not been remarkable for results. Among the decisions arrived at by the body were: to use every effort for the abolition of piece-work; to invite Socialists in every county to insert in their programme the equality of the sexes; and to demand of all legislatures the abrogation of laws which place women outside the pale of common public rights. The congress gave a rousing ovation to the woman delegates, and throughout took a very decided stand in favor of equal rights

for the sexes. Lucien Saniel announced that the Bakers' Federation would meet in Hamburg or Frankfort in 1892. Considerable consternation was caused during the week among some of the American delegates, most of whom are not Americans, by a report that the American government intended to take advantage of the absence of such a large number of Socialists and Anarchists to deny their admission to the United States on their return. As most of them had been demonstrating what an unhappy country the United States is, it was not thought that the rumor would affect them as much as it did. Foreigners who had been running down America in their speeches

seemed suddenly to conceive an intense affection for that country. British delegates seemed much amused at the situation. and one of them remasked that it might be a good idea for England to follow suit. The Belgian authorities are much stirred up lest any Anarchists should conclude to take up a permanent abode in Brussels, and the police are keeping a vigilant watch on un-

desirable foreigners. The Russian refugees in Switzerland have issued a pamphlet, explaining that it would be useless for Russian Socialists to be represented at the Brussels congress, because workmen in Russia are unorganized and their aims are retarded by terrible tyranny. They say, however, that with the building of railways and the opening up of Asis, an improvement is beginning, and they hope to be in a position to take part in the next congress.

ALMY AN EX-CONVICT.

Murder of Christie Warden Not His First Crime-His Real Name George H. Abbott.

HANOVER, N. H., Aug. 22.-It has been established beyond a doubt that "Frank C. Almy" is none other than George H. Abbott, who escaped from Windsor, Vt., State prison about six years ago. Warden Oakes, who arrived from Windsor this morning. positively identified him as the man sentenced. Abbott is known as an expert burglar and a desperate criminal. His age to-day would be just about that of Almy. When he escaped from the State prison at Windsor, Vt., a reward of \$400 was offered for his capture, but he was never arrested. At the time of his escape he was serving out a sentence of fifteen years, having been convicted on nine different indictments for breaking and entering, to which he pleaded guilty in January, 1881. When Abbott was arrested in 1881 he was the ringleader of a gang of burglars who operated in the towns up and down the Connecticut river in December, 188). He was captured in the woods near Ely station. He made a desperate, and determined resistance and received twenty different bullet wounds before he surrendered. Four days after he escaped from his captors and run over a mile and a half with nothing on but his night shirt and a bed-spread thrown around him. He con-cealed himself in a railroad culvert, but was not found. Mr. Warden, accompanied by his ten-

dropped, then he said: "There is nothing I can say.' A prominent citizen of Thetford, Vt. speaking of Almy or Abbott, said Abbott came to Thetford with Israel Abbott, an uncle, when about fifteen years old. Al though a bright young fellow, he showed a strong propensity for stealing, at one time pilfering a stove and setting it up in a blacksmith shop, on the bank of the Connecticut river. As he became older he was a great favorite with the girls and was always gentlemanly towards them. For breaking into a jewelry store in 1875 young About was sentenced to four years in State prison, but shortened his time considerably by good behavior.

year-old son, visited Almy this morning.

and asked the murderer why he had com-mitted so terrible a deed. Almy looked his

former benefactor in the face, his eyes

After his release Abbott returned to Thetford, and as far as known led an exemplary life for a year or two. In the year 1880 however, several of the neighboring towns were excited over numerous burglaries. Suspicion soon fell upon Abbott, and he was finally shot in the hip while attempting to escape from a store in which he had been operating in Oxford. The citizens formed a searching party, and after half a day's search Abbott was found in a but among the ledges which overlooked the station. Abbott made a desperate resistance, but was finally captured.

Almy is to be taken to the county jail at Manchester, by order of the court, to-day. WRONG MOTHER FOR A BABY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22. - Mrs. Elizabeth Keble, of Warren, Pa., went to Germany with her little baby to see her folks about four months ago. She brought her niece, fifteen-year-old Bertha Weinberg, back with her. The ticket agent at Strasburg made out Bertha's ticket and included Mrs. Keble's baby on it as Bertha's child.

A German Ticket Agent's Mistake Causes Mrs.

Keble Much Trouble.

When Mrs. Keble called the agent's at tention to the mistake, he said it was too late to correct it, and advised Bertha and Mrs. Keble to represent to the immigration officials here that the child belonged to Bertha. The trio landed from the Westernland on Wednesday, and Bertha cheerfully declared that she was the mother of the baby, and was promptly detained, as all unmarried girls are who bring babies with them Mrs. Keble was passed through the barge office, and she waited outside for her niece and child. They didn't come out, so she went in to find them. The baby saw her, screamed "mamma," and tried to jump out of Bertha's arms. Mrs. Keble explained things to Chief Clerk Vandusen, and after she and Bertha and the baby had a protracted crying spell they were allowed to

HUNG HIMSELF IN HIS CELL

Edward Anderson, a Bloomington Young Man, Attempts Suicide While Intoxicated.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Aug. 22.-Shortly after 8 o'clock to-night Edward Anderson a young man about twenty-five years old hung himself in the county jail. He was arrested an hour before by the city marshal for drunkenness and placed in a lower cell. At the time he threatened to kill himself. and shortly after he ceased to make any noise Examination proved that he was hanging to a bar of his cell. The sheriff was called and succeeded in cutting him down before life was extinct. His recovery is doubtful. He had made a rope by tearing his blanket and tying one end to a bar and the other about his neck, jumped from his bed, holding his feet up. A minute longer and he would have been dead Anderson is a well-known young man about town and has been arrested before for a

Randolph County Institute.

get a razor to cut his throat.

similar offense. To-day he attempted to

Special to the Indianapolis Journal WINCHESTER, Ind., Aug. 22.-To-day closed one of the most profitable institutes ever held in this county. The instruction has been both practical and of a high order. The paper upon the subject of "Our Country," read this afternoon by Miss A. Kate Huron, of the Danville Normal, was greatly appreciated, and called forth many vords of approval. The lecture last evening by Prof. J. A. Joseph, president of the same institution, his theme being "American Literature." was an agreeable surprise. Following the lecture last evening a large number of the teachers remained in the hall and held a political convention-to formulate a platform and nominate State officers for a new party-"the Intellectual Party." Many planks of their platform were quite unique and original, and their speeches in placing before the convention different candidates sparkled with wit. It was throughout a splendid farce on the gennine article. The institute was closed with a number of impromptu speeches on patriotism.

Hanged to the Engine Stack and Shot. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 22 .- The northbound Louisville & Nashville train, which arrived here this morning, brought news of a lynching that developed out of the murder of young Park, the pumper, near Clanton, Ala. Detective Barnes arrived there at 6 o'clock, and two hours later located the murderer in a cabin near Verbena where he was stopping for the night, and had traded the dead boy's watch for the lodging. He was a young negro, whose name no one remembers. He confessed to the murder, and said the pay-car was barely out of sight, and young Park was counting his money when he stepped up and felled him with an ax. At Clanton, the county-seat, a crowd met the train and took the negro off. The train came on, but telegrams announce that he was carried to the spot where the murder was committed, prosperous and our treasury well supplied, the State where public sentiment is op- Music-Boxes repaired and adjusted at Marcy's. permitted to go back to America, and of bullet holes.

WUHU AND WUSUCH RIOTS

Their Origin Explained in a Letter by the German Minister to His Government.

Conspirators Succeed in Working Up Indigna tion Against Foreigners by Playing on the Credulity of Ignorant Natives.

CAUSE OF THE CHINESE RIOTS. Deliberately Planned Conspiracy to Provoke

an Uprising Against Foreigners. [Coyrighted, 1891, by the United Press.] LONDON, Aug. 22.-The North German Gazette to-day publishes the official correspondence from Herr Von Brandt, the German minister to China, to the home government in relation to the recent antiforeign riots in China. The riot at Wuhu originated in the patting of some children on the head by two of the ladies of the mission, and that at Wusuch in discovery of four babies in possession of a native, who declared that he was taking them to Roman Catholic mission, "to be made into medicine." In the former case the natives loudly declared that the children had become dumb in consequence of the attentions of the ladies. Both incidents were deliberately arranged by agents of the conspirators. Children were seen selling small red flags in the streets of Hankow immediately after the riot at Wusuch, which is upward of one hundred miles down the river, and it is significant that similar red flags were displayed by the rioters in Hankow in 1883, and by the ringleaders of the mob which destroyed the Jesuit buildings at Wuhu during the recent disturbances. At Wusuch some of the ladies and children who had taken refuge at the residence of one of the Chinese officials were actually driven out by his orders and exposed to the fury of the mob. As a matter of fact, the riots in the end were easily quelled by a display of foreign force, and a little energy on the part of the local offi-cials would doubtless have prevented them.

ENGLAND'S AIMS.

What a Diplomate Says About the Reception of the French Fleet in Britain.

[Copyright, 1891, by the United Press.]

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A well-known foreign

diplomate in speaking to-day, of the apparent warmth of the English reception of the French fleet, said: "It is evident that Tory statesmen are at length awakening to the fact that the soundest foreign policy for England is to have free, untrammeled hands. There is no doubt that a Franco-Russian combination would present the most formidable danger that England can possibly encounter in the present state of the world. Great Britain is the greatest outsider. She is not Franco-Russian combination and apparently entertained the German Emperor mainly to advertise the fact that she is not in the triple alliance. England, to keep her hands free, would have to have a great navy and a ready army such as she has not. The best known purpose of the Russian government is to increase the influence exercised by the Czar in the affairs of southeastern Europe, a second purpose is to effect pressure upon the English sphere of influence in Asia, and a third is to extend the power of Russia in the Baltic. None of these objects appeals in a direct way to France. The designs of France, outside and beyond her internal development, which is her first aim, are commonly supposed to begin and end with the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine. If, as advocated by a member of the Prussian Diet on Thursday last, Germany should return Alsace-Lorraine to France the motive for France seeking a Russian combination would cease and France and Germany would undoubtedly soon become warm friends. Then the great outsider could be sacrificed and Russia's attention distracted for some time to come by allowing her a free hand in Asia, while France at such a moment may possibly endeavor to recover a paramount influence in Egypt." Great satisfaction is expressed in Paris at Queen Victoria's graciousness to Admiral Gervais. The Liberte says: "The reception of the French fleet by the English peo-

would be an act of homage to French preponderance."

SCIENTISTS FALL OUT. Woman's Ability to Earn a Man's Wages Causes a Lively Discussion.

ple. Queen and authorities surpasses in

point of cordiality and kindness all the

promises of the programme. Several for-

eign writers insinuate a feeling of con-

straint on the part of England, as though

the task of receiving the French visitors was a forced one. If that were so, it

[Copyrighted, 1891, by the United Press.] London, Aug. 22.—Quite a breeze was raised in the meeting of the British Association of Scientists, at Cardiff yesterday, by a paper which Mr. Schedney read concorning the prevailing differences between the wages of men and women. He claimed that the difference was a just one, and that it was not likely to be ever eradicated. as it represented the difference in the capacities of the sexes. The writer declared that the work of women was almost always inferior to that of men, and that in London, as this was the case, it would be contrary to all the maxims of political economy for wages to be equalized. He denounced the agitation in favor of a general raising of women's wages to correspond with those of men in the same lines of work. This movement, he said, rested entirely upon sentimentalism, and had no scientific justification.

At the conclusion of the paper Mrs. Collett, one of the brightest of the several intellectual women present as delegates, took the floor and proceeded to quote facts and figures to prove that the writer was not ungallant, but inaccurate in his attack upon the abilities of women in the industrial world. She boldly challenged the correctness of several of his statements and a lively debate ensued, in which a number of learned delegates showed how great a difference there can be among even the devotees of that most accurate thing-in the world-science. The wordy war was finally abandoned, leaving the great problem of the relative capacity of men and women as

laborers, clerks and artisans unsettled. Gen. Miles Opposed to the Militia Scheme. CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles, when questioned in regard to the scheme to consolidate the State troops and place them under the control of the Secretary of War. as outlined in a dispatch from St. Louis, said: "I don't believe in consolidating the State troops and forming them into practically a standing army of 100,000 men and placing them under the control of whoever may be Secretary of War. Such a measure, in my judgment, would be ill advised and dangerous. This statement is too absurd to believe. It says: 'After making a careful comparison of the standing army of the nited States with those of other countries they had concluded that something must be done to dignify the militia forces of this country.' Those officers are acting entirely on their own responsibility or assurance, and are not warranted in taking this step. They are not speaking under authority, but only expressing their opinions."

Live Babe Found in a Morgue.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.-Yesterday afternoon, when morgue-keeper White was looking over the assortment of dead bodies which had accumulated in the institution, his ears were greeted by a shrill cry. Startled, he looked for its source, and found it proceeded from a tiny coffin. The little inmate of this coffin was brought to the morgue but a few hours previously by Wilhelm Dooley, who had a midwife's certificate of a still-birth death.

An Illinois Man's Fate in Novia Scotia. HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 22.-Last Wednesday the body of a man was found in the river, twelve miles below Campbelltown. No money was found on the person but in one of the pockets was a ticket from Chi-

claimed trunk which arrived at Port Duchene on Aug. 14. This trunk is filled with clothing of a superior quality, but no sign of money except a five-dollar American counterfeit. The clothing was stamped with the name of James Shaw, Lagrange, Cook county, Illinois, and in the trunk was found a letter to the same address from his dated last December, and advised him, as the oldest member of the family, to go on a visit to their mother at Prince Edward Island. The express stops at Campbelltown at midnight for fifteen minutes, and it is supposed that Shaw got off for some purpose and either walked into the river in the darkness or was robbed and thrown in.

NOT ENOUGH ROOM.

Mr. De Young Discovers a Defect in the Mannfacturers' Building of the World's Fair.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22 .- Vice-president M. H. De Young, of the world's fair national commission, has unearthed an apparently serious defect in the exposition building plans. He wants a complete revision. According to the figures given by him there will net be a foot of floor space in the manufacturers' building for the American exhibitors. "The architects say there are twentyseven acres of space on the ground floor," said Mr. De Young, this evening. "Well, suppose there are. Thirty per cent., or 8.10 acres, will be used up in aisles; the space around the eight entrances will consume four acres; the cross-aisle space will measure two acres, and of the rotunds under the dome at least three acres must be left vacant, for the place is calculated as a grand meeting-place between the two wings of the building. These amounts deducted from the twenty-seven acres leave just eight acres, not a foot more than will be required by foreign exhibitors. The construction department counts on five acres of space in the galleries. But galleries are out of date, and no foreign exhibitor or good American, either, would allow his display to be placed in a gallery. The national commission has accepted the plans for the manufacturers' building, but not as they stand now. When the plans were shown to the commission it was explained that the two open courts inside the building were to be reserved for expansion purposes. What will become of that space inow? In consideration of a bribe of \$100,000 the directory has planned Herr Von Brandt has been instructed to take care that all concerned are taught to place a leather building in one of those that it is bad policy to assail German subin the other. Those buildings have no business there, and they ought to be taken out. The manufacturers' building, exteriorally, is the grandest of all on the grounds; interiorally, it is a farce. I want the thing corrected before it goes any further, and when the commission meets I shall take proper steps.

> Ironton's Three Smothered Children. IRONTON, O., Aug. 22.-Yesterday's hor ible tragedy, the smothering of George lamilton's three childron-Leslie, Smith and Emma May-continues the cause of much excitement here. This excitement was greatly increased to-day by the cor-oner refusing to hold an inquest and declining to give his reasons therefor. body of leading citizens at once called at the coroner's nome, to demand that he take some action in the case, but failed to find the official, and thus the matter stands. George Hamilton, the father, it is alleged has acted in an indifferent manner since the discovery of his children's awful death, and bitter comments are made on the fact that both parents were absent when their children were smothering. The funeral of the little ones will take place to-morrow unless the coroner should decide to hold an inquest and attempt to clear up the mystery of their death.

> Forged Chinese Certificates. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22. - Collector Phelps has discovered that some one has been issuing notary certificates of prior residence to Chinamen who are in no wise entitled to landing papers, being neither merchants nor professional men. It has also been ascertained that these certificates have been forwarded to addresses in Chins and later have made their appearance here, the Chinamen proving to be common emigrants. In most cases these frauds have been detected. Fictitions names of alleged San Francisco merchants were given on these certificates as vouchers for the character of the person holding them. It is alleged that in some instances Consul Bee countersigned these papers. Collector Phelps thinks he has a clew to the forger, and says that he will land him in jail within a fortnight.

----Escaped During a Deadly Fight, MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 22.-Robert Sims, inlicted for illicit distilling, was arrested on Wednesday by United States Marshal W. C. Stribling and a posse twenty miles from Bladon Springs, Choctaw county, Alabama. After having defied Stribling when that official came along. Sims refused to move, so he had to be carried by the posse to the wagon. He was taken to Bladon Springs. There last night his friends came to his rescue and a fight took place, in the midst of which Sims escaped. In the meice Dr. A. B. Pagh, of the posse, and the son of Sims were killed, and a brother of Sims was

fatally wounded. Not Intrigating for Cahensly. St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 22.-Dr. Paul Banmgarten, the young Roman ecclesiastic, who has gained considerable notoriety through cabled announcements of his visits to this country to aid Herr Cahensly, of Berlin, in his plans to bring foreign priests to take charge of emigrants to the United States, has arrived here. Hedenies that he is here to consult with the Priester Verein or continue the Cabensly agitation. He said he is on his usual vacation, and came here on the invitation of friends. He further states

preferment at Rome is all bosh. War on Canadian Newspapers.

that the cabled report of his intriguing for

SAULT STE. MARIE, Aug. 22.-Canadian papers have been publishing lottery advertisements and sending large numbers to subscribers. The Postoffice Department has ordered the opening, examination and detention of all Canadian papers containing such advertisements. Pursuant to this order the postmaster here has detained the Toronto Mail, Empire, News and the Ottawa United Canadian. The order has been given to other offices and a general war seems to have been inaugurated against Canadian papers containing the objectionable matter.

The President at Saratoga. SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 22.-The President arose early this morning, looking much refreshed. He breakfasted quietly in his room with Russell Harrison, Private Secretary Halford and Howard Cale. At 10:30, accompanied by Postmaster Ritchie and his secretary, he left the Grand Union Hotel in an open landau for a drive to Woodlawn, It is probable that some social event will take place on Monday in his honor, though

the plans have not yet been formulated. In Memory of Victims of the Sloux. NEW ULM, Minn., Aug. 23,-The State monument in commemoration of the Sioux massacre in 1862, in which one thousand people lost their lives, was dedicated today. The procession started at 2 o'clock. The monument was presented to the Governor on behalf of the State monument committee by Hon. John Fleager, of Mankato. The Governor in a short speech turned it over to the city. Many veterans of the Sioux war were present.

Wood-Pulp Factory at Marion. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARION, Ind., Aug. 22.-Articles were filed with the recorder to-day for the incorporation of the Indiana Pulp and Paper Company, a factory recently located here by the Mendenhall syndicate. The capital stock is \$70,000. The buildings are to be of brick, with slate roofs. One hundred men will be employed. Wood pulp will be the principal product.

Bachelor and Maid Robbed of \$20,000. OCONOMOWOC, Wis., Aug. 22.—The house of James Gorman, a bachelor, who lived with his sister, near Middleton, was entered who knocked Miss Gorman down and robbed the couple of savings of a lifetime, which were wrapped up in a cloth package eight inches square. Neither Gorman nor his sister know just how much money was taken, but it is estimated to be nearly \$20,-

GENUINE Roger Bros 1847 knives, forke and spoons-Marcy's is headquarters. GREAT bargain sale this week at Maror's.